THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—Washington.

VOL. XVI. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1832. NO. 31.

POETRY.

WHAT IS TIME?

BY JOSHUA MARSDEN.

I ask'd an aged man, a man of cares,
Wrinkled, and curv'd, and white with hoary hairs;
'Time is the *warp* of life,' he said, 'O tell
The young, the fair, the gay, to weave it well!'

I ask'd the ancient, venerable dead.
Sages who wrote, and warriors who bled;
From the cold grave a hollow murmur flow'd,
'Time sow'd the seeds we reap in this abode!'

I ask'd a dying sinner, ere the stroke
Of ruthless death life's 'golden bowl had broke,'
I ask'd him What is Time?—'Time,' he replied,
'I've lost it! Ah the *treasure!'* and he died!

I ask'd the golden sun and silver spheres,
Those bright chronometers of days and years:
They answered, 'Time is but a *meteor's* glare,'
And bade me for eternity prepare.

I ask'd the seasons, in their annual round,
Which beautify or desolate the ground:
And they replied, (no oracle more wise.)
''Tis folly's *blank*, and wisdom's highest *prize!'*

I ask'd a spirit lost: but, O the shriek
That pierc'd my soul! I shudder while I speak!
It cried, 'A particle! a speck! a mite
Of endless years, duration infinite!'

Of things inanimate, my dial I
Consulted, and it made me this reply:
'Time is the season fair of living well,
The path to Glory, or the path to Hell.'

I ask'd my Bible, and methinks it said,
'Time is the present hour, the past is fled;
Live! live to-day! *to-morrow* never yet,
On any human being, rose or set!'

I ask'd old father Time himself at last;
But in a moment he flew swiftly past:
His chariot was a cloud, the viewless wind
His noiseless steeds, which left no trace behind.

I ask'd the mighty Angel who shall stand
One foot on sea, and one on solid land:
'By Heaven's great King I swear, the mystery's o'er!
Time *was*,' he cried, 'but Time shall be no more!'

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANECDOTES OF THE REVOLUTION.

Green attacked the enemy at Eutaw Springs, September 8th, and completely defeated them, killing and capturing eleven hundred of their best soldiers.—In pursuing the enemy, one Manning found himself surrounded by them. He seized a small British officer; and being himself a stout man, placed him on his shoulders, and retreated, the English not daring to fire at him. The little officer was horribly frightened, but Manning took good care of him.

At a place near Stamford, the British came upon General Putman, who had one hundred and fifty militia men with him, and two cannon. With these he kept the enemy at bay for some time. He then ordered the soldiers into a swamp hard by, where the British troopers could not follow: and he himself rode at full gallop down a steep rock behind the meeting house. Nearly one hundred steps had been hewn in it, like a flight of stairs, for the people to ascend in going to meeting. The troopers stopped at the brink, and dared not follow him. He escaped with a bullet-hole through his hat.

Previous to the retreat of the Americans, several skirmishes were fought between the two armies—Two forts, one belonging to the English, and the other to the Americans, were within half gun shot of each other, and were only separated by a small creek. It was at last agreed between the British and American officers, that the sentinels should not fire upon each other, as they went their rounds. So they became very civil. "Give us a quid of your tobacco, my good friend," cried the English guard to the American sentinel "Oh certainly" said the latter. He drew his twisted roll from his pocket, and tossed it across the creek to the Englishman, who gnawed off a quid, and threw it back again.

The Americans were defeated again at Germantown, on the 4th of October. The battle began early in the morning, when nothing could be seen farther than thirty yards. During the whole action, which lasted nearly three hours, the firing on both sides was directed by the flash of each other's guns. The smoke of the cannon and musquetry, mingled with the thick fog, rested over the armies in clouds.

The Americans saved their artillery, even to a single cannon, which had been dismounted. This piece belonged to Greene's division; and he stopped in the midst of the retreat, and coolly ordered it to be placed in a wagon. In this manner it was carried off.

General Green's aid-de-camp, Major Burnet, wore a long queue in this battle, as the fashion then was in the army. As he turned round to attend to the cannon just mentioned, his queue was cut off by a musket ball from the enemy. "Don't hurry, Major," cried Green laughing; "pray dismount, and get that long queue of yours; don't be in haste."

The English were driving after them at a tremendous rate, cavalry, cannon, and all. The major jumped from his horse, however, and picked up his queue. Just at that moment a shot took off a large powdered curl from the head of Greene. The Major, in turn, advised him to stop and pick it up; but he rode on quietly, and was the last man on the field.

It seems there were two cannon kept in a gun-house opposite the Mall, West street, in Boston, in the care of one Paddock. The British found it out, and Paddock promised to deliver them up. A party of school boys undertook to prevent him from doing it.

The school house was the next building to the gun-house, separated only by a yard common to both, and surrounded by a high fence. The boys contrived to enter the gun-house windows, in the rear, in spite of an English guard, which had been placed before the building. The guns were taken off their carriages, carried into the school-room, and placed in a large box under the master's desk, in which wood was kept.

The English soon missed the guns, and began to search the yard. They then entered the school-house, and examined it all over, excepting the box, which the master placed his lame foot upon. They were too polite to disturb him, and excused him from rising—The boys looked on, but lisped not a word. The guns remained in the box for a fortnight, when one of the largest boys carried them away in a trunk, one evening, on a wheelbarrow. A blacksmith at the south end, kept them some time under a pile of coal; and they were at last put into a boat at night, and conveyed safely to the American camp.

From the Norfolk Herald.

TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.

On Thursday last, Frederick White, a farmer, of North Landing, Princess Anne County, called at our office and requested us to write an advertisement for him, the particulars of which, as detailed by him, were so extraordinary, that it was not until we had been at some trouble to obtain corroborative evidence of his statement, that we could venture to publish it.

His story was to this effect:—A man named Simon Stone, of the same neighborhood, went to White's premises, in his absence, on the 6th of February last, armed with a gun; concealed himself near the dwelling, and watching the opportunity which was offered by White's wife in going out some little distance from the house, seized her, & with threats of instant death if she resisted or gave any alarm, forced her away with him, with nothing but the clothes she had on, and no covering to her head but a handkerchief. On returning home, White learnt the astounding fact of his wife's abduction by Stone, from his mother-in-law, and instantly went in pursuit of her and her ravisher. He traced them to Norfolk, where, to his great grief and disappointment, after some time spent in fruitless inquiries, he learnt that he had left in a packet for the Eastern Shore. Dejected and despairing of ever seeing her again, he returned home to his now desolate dwelling. On the 19th of Feb however, his lost treasure was restored; his wife returned to his arms; but forlorn and emaciated from distress of mind and bodily sickness. She affirmed the fact of the threats of violence used by Stone to make her go along with him, and which had so alarmed her that she durst not resist or call aloud for help. Thus overcome by her fears, she remained passive, and submitted to his unchaste embraces, as the alternative, as she believed, of life or death, until she found an opportunity to make her escape from his brutal duresse.

The fond, doating husband received her again to his bosom, almost forgetting the horrors of the past in the bright anticipations of future happiness which beamed upon his heart,—when lo! on the 5th of March, only six weeks after, the modern Tarquin again came suddenly upon Mrs. White as she was cutting a pine broom from a thicket near her dwelling, and, armed as before, with a gun, again forced her from her family and carried her off! Again the distracted husband pursued them to Norfolk, and fortunately arrived just in time to prevent a second trip to the Eastern Shore, which he did by rescuing his wife; though Stone disappeared before a warrant could be taken out for his arrest; somewhat soothed, however, by the recovery of his wife, the dearest jewel of his soul, he gave up the pursuit of the cruel disturber of his peace.

Will the reader believe it? 'Tis almost incredible, but nevertheless true—a third time—yes, a third time did the persevering spoiler of the peace of an inoffensive family return to the charge! On Tuesday week, he entered the dwelling of White, who was absent, & with violent threats and menaces forced away with him the wretched victim of his brutality, in spite of the remonstrances of her aged mother, and the cries of her infant child.

Driven almost to madness by this monstrous, this reiterated outrage, the deeply injured husband once more pursued the absconded pair, but unable to gain any tidings of them, he resolved to make his case known to the public by an advertisement, which was accordingly done in our last Friday's paper.

Returning home, where he arrived on Thursday afternoon, he was told by his mother in law that his wife had been brought home in his absence by Stone, but that the monster had permitted her to stay only until she took some refreshment. It was in vain that she implored him to let her remain with her family; with a demoniac laugh he bade her come along with him, instantly, or he would shoot her on the spot. The wretched woman, however, found an opportunity to let her mother know that her husband might find her that night at a *hog pen* in which she and Stone had slept the night before (the situation of which she described;) or if not there, they would certainly be at one Johnson Henley's a few miles off. —Accordingly White repaired to the hog pen, but not finding them there, proceeded to Henley's, where he learnt that they were expected to sup & lodge that night, but that they had not then arrived. White then called on a constable (having previously provided himself with a warrant) and told him where Stone might be taken, directing him to be at Henley's very early in the morning, before Stone should be stirring. He then returned to reconnoitre Henley's house, and saw through a window, his wife and Stone seated at the supper table. He continued to watch them until he saw them both leave the table and go up stairs together, when he returned for the constable. In the morning, before sun rise, White, (who had with him a musket loaded with a ball and buck shot,) the constable, and three or four other persons assembled in Henley's yard. Stone was immediately apprised of their arrival, by Henley: and seizing his gun he rushed down stairs and out at the back door.

The alarm was instantly given to those in front of the house, that Stone was making off, when White ran round to the back of the house, to head him. Stone, though some distance off, on seeing White, wheeled and leveled his gun at him—it was an awful moment for White! He saw the man who had poisoned his happiness and robbed him of his peace, in the very act of consummating the injuries he had inflicted, by taking his life; yet, nothing daunted, he pushed forward—the "click" of his adversary's gun was heard—but White's better genius prevailed—the gun missed fire. Without waiting for a second aim, Stone pursued his way a few steps farther, when, in turning to observe White, he struck his foot against a fence rail and fell over it—White was then within 30 yards of him, and pointing his gun at Stone, fired as he rose, and Stone received nearly the whole charge in his hip, the ball and some of the shot, from the position he was in, passing through the kidneys. Though mortally wounded, he did not fall, but almost in defiance of nature preserved his position, and again levelled the fatal tube at his antagonist—and again it missed fire! He then fell; but summoning all his strength, he raised himself on his elbow, and once more essayed to fire his piece, but still it deceived him; he then sank prone and senseless upon the ground, and expired in a few hours after, clinging to his gun the while with a death grasp.

White has been taken into custody until an examining court can be convened on his case, when it is presumed, he will be admitted to bail.

Stone was only 23 years of age, rather under the middle size, with a physiognomy that might have put any cautious man on his guard, and a character of the most profligate stamp. He had married at the age of 21 a [illegible] woman, who was much his senior, in consideration of a small plantation, which she possessed; and having sold it, he no longer regarded his matrimonial obligations. He had been a frequent visitor at White's, and had taken liberties with his wife which were [illegible] and which induced White to forbid him his house.

Mrs. White is 32 years of age, of a pale and sickly cast of countenance, and possessing none of those fascinating qualities which might be judged sufficient to ensnare one of the other sex to his ruin.

White bears the character of an inoffensive man, passionately attached to his wife as has been shewn, though somewhat stinted both in his corporeal and intellectual dimensions.

Young Napoleon.—There was a report in circulation in Paris at the last dates, that young Napoleon meditated an escape from Vienna, in order to throw himself on the affections of the French people! This report strangely coincides with a portion of a letter from Vienna, received by the Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald. The letter comes from a very well informed quarter, and contains a lengthened account of the person, manners and habits of young Napoleon It describes him as a very fine young man, extremely clever, exceedingly amiable, but a little impetuous, and not a little proud. His heart is said to be entirely French, and he is represented as having gone so far as to say it never shall be bestowed upon any but a French woman. In proof of his alleged attention to French politics, and his feeling respecting France, the writer of the letter in question gives the following instances:—

The French Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, (Marshal Maison) invited him (young Napoleon) to a grand entertainment which he lately gave to the Court, the Ministers, and the Corps Diplomatique. This invitation excited the young Prince to an extraordinary degree.—"What?" exclaimed he, "ask me to his entertainments! Me!—against whom and whose family a law of proscription is now before the Chambers of France, introduced by order of his Master! No!—Marshal Maison could not expect that I would accept his invitation!"

"Do as you please," said his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, to whom he mentioned it. "I leave you perfectly free;" and he, accordingly, declined the invitation.

In addition to this, the letter gives another *fact*:—The Russian ambassador at the Austrian Court happened inadvertently at a party to say something which young Napoleon considered offensive to France—and, in consequence, sent a challenge. The affair was, of course, made up by an apology of such a nature as may be conceived.

These incidents have nothing alarming in them; but that which follows is, if well founded, important The writer of the letter states that such suspicions of the young Prince are entertained by the Austrian Government that have induced them to watch all his motions narrowly. He is the idol of his grand father, and of his uncle the Archduke Charles, and beloved by all who approach him; but "*he is* (I repeat in the words of the letter in question) *suspected of having an intention of one day or other throwing himself into the arms of the French nation.*"

SHARP LANGUAGE.

The following are the remarks made by Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives of the U. S. just before the attack upon him by Major Heard:—

Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, said—The decision which the House had come to in the case of Houston amounted to a call, an invitation to all the bands of ruffians and assassins that could be collected, and which was propelled by a secret power that was almost irresistible. Yes, that decision was tantamount to proclaiming to them all—"come here, ye assassins! assault whom you will! strike down whom you like! you shall have free ingress and egress to our Hall, and, if you knock any of us down and break our bones, we will call you before the Speaker's chair, and there, like school boys, you shall receive a gentle reprimand: and if you repeat the outrage, then you shall be reprimanded again!" The individual who had written this letter would feel himself not degraded, but, on the contrary, highly elevated and honored to be sent for by the Sergeant-at-Arms. It would be the very pinnacle of his glory. But if the majority felt indifference to such attacks, as he did, they would be convinced that, to prevent their recurrence, they must punish such deeds in a way to make [illegible].

With such a band, said Mr. A. as that by which he was surrounded, [illegible] showing of moderation would have any effect. But suppose the honorable gentleman from Ohio had complied with this letter, and had consented to go to mortal combat with this band of prowling assassins, what honor could he have obtained? Mr. A said he had all his life been accustomed to speak freely. He should continue to do so at every hazard, and sooner than have them restrained, he would consent that his [illegible] should be [illegible] should be dragged down the gutters, and lapped by the dogs in the street. These were times which called upon the Representatives of the American People to speak their sentiments freely. (To speak, but not to act, for it was not in their power to act in that House) For his part, he was for tinkering no longer.—But suppose the gentleman from Ohio had gone out and had been shot, would it have been a more aggravated case than that of Houston's? It would only have been a murder, and none of the honorable gentlemen admitted that the House had the power to punish murderers.

What punishment then would have been provided for this poor miserable South Carolinian? He was a citizen of the United States, and the other, whose case has been acted upon, if he understood the matter, was not, but was a citizen of the Cherokee Nation beyond the limits of the Arkansas Territory. But here was a free citizen of the United States, who had done only what was common in his country—Suppose the case should be pursued, and adjudged to be a breach of privilege, what could the House do with Davis? Could they inflict a greater punishment upon him than they had just inflicted on the man, in regard to whom a majority of the House had said that they would not exclude from the privileged seats of that Hall a man who had knocked down a member of that House, beaten him, broken his bones, but, on the contrary, had declared, by their decision, that he should be permitted to stalk round the Hall with pistols in his belt, and his dirk in his bosom?

[Mr. Boon here interposed, and inquired of the Chair whether Mr Houston was now on trial? The Speaker pronounced the gentleman from Tennessee to be in order]

Mr. A resumed. He said that a man who had committed such an offence had been solemnly permitted by a vote of the House, to prowl about its lobbies unmolested, although it was in proof that he had, within a few feet of the Speaker's ear, declared that he would right the wrong in that House, or in the court of Heaven, and although it had been with the utmost difficulty that he had been restrained from carrying his threat into execution within the precincts of this sacred temple of liberty, and had added profanity to his threat; yet the House had declared him to be a fit companion for themselves, and by their vote had said to such a man, "Hail, fellow, well met."

[Here the Chair reminded the gentleman from Tennessee that it was not in order to reflect upon any decision of the House.]

Mr. A. then said that he believed that such a man was prepared to commit any crime within the whole catalogue of human villainy. For his part, he did not feel himself safe in the chair he sat upon. He did not know but what a Spanish stiletto might be concealed within it, which would suddenly spring up and destroy him. [Here some words were uttered by Mr. A. which the Reporter lost entirely.]—He was not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but it was not difficult to predict what gentlemen might soon expect. Had not a member of that House, in open debate, expressed from his place his approbation of the conduct of this man?

When Mr. A. heard such a sentiment, and from such a source, it fell like thunder upon his ears. If such sentiments were openly uttered within the House, what might be expected without? He had even seen a caricature representing the honorable gentleman from Ohio lying upon his back, with his hands and feet raised, and uttering the words which had been put into his mouth by the Senator from Missouri, he would not have suffered one dog to worry another in the manner that Houston had treated a member of that House in his presence. These were his views of the matter, and, as the House had solemnly decided that such an offence was to be punished only by a gentle reprimand, he thought the case of the gentleman from Ohio had much better be indefinitely postponed.

"One half of the world does not know how the other half lives."—It would hardly have been believed in this country, if recent circumstances had not disclosed the fact, that a number of persons in Paris get their living by collecting the shreds and rags from the house dirt which is swept or thrown into the streets. Yet this number is so great as to constitute a very formidable mob when irritated by the loss of their business consequent on a new and more prompt system of cleansing the streets, adopted as expedient since the cholera appeared in the French capital.

A reason for waiting on the way.—A drunken fellow at a late hour in the night, was sitting in the middle of the Place Vendome. A friend of his happening to pass, recognized him, and said, "Well, what do you do here?—Why don't you go home?" The drunkard replied, "My good fellow 'tis just what I want—*(hickup)*—but, the place is all going round—*(hickup)*—and I'm waiting for my door to go by."

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NOTICE.

WE, the Subscribers, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Auditors to apportion the Assetts of the Estate of JOHN FICKES, deceased, in the hands of his Administrators, among the Creditors, have appointed to meet at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs) at 10 o'clock, A. M. on *Saturday the 26th of May inst.* for that purpose.

CHAS. KETTLEWELL,
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Audit'rs.
JAMES ROBINETTE,

May 15. tm

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company*, are hereby notified, that an ELECTION for President, Six Managers, Treasurer and Secretary, to conduct the affairs of the Company, will be held at the house of Sebastian Heffer, in Abbottstown, on the 25th inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES WEISER, *Sec'y.*

May 15. te

LOOK OUT!

THE Subscriber intending to visit the Western Country by the 1st of June, has retired from business for the express purpose of settling his books.

The PLATING business will be carried on, under the firm of "Danner & Co."

All those indebted to him either by note or book account, for Merchandize, Plating or otherwise, must call and settle the same by the 25th inst—as they may depend no longer indulgence will be given.

J. B. DANNER.

May 8. 3t

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,

May 1, 1832.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

3 PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 8th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

May 8. 3t

New School.

THE Subscriber has opened, in the house occupied by Mr. John Harbaugh, in York street,

A SCHOOL,

for the tuition of Children. The following branches are taught, to wit:—

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, &c.

☞Parents and Guardians, intrusting Children to him, may depend that every attention will be paid them.

H. J. SCHREINER.

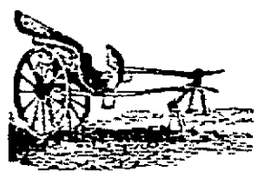
May 8. 3t

JOHN GEISELMAN,

Coach-Trimmer, and Harness-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, that he has REMOVED his Shop to the New Building on Middle-street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house—where he will carry on both the above branches of business in all their details, and on the most extensive scale. All kinds of Work in the above Trades will be executed with elegance and despatch, and at the most reduced prices—and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

He will also keep on hand for sale,



GIGS,
Barouches,
and all other kinds of *Wheel Carriages.*

He forbears to say any thing of his qualifications, but will be judged by the work which he has heretofore done—to which the most critical examination is invited.

Gettysburg, April 10. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets,

GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner.—The House is large and commodious, and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good; and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept.—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 27. tf

Notice is hereby Given

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

WM. SLAYBAUGH,

LATE of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—a widow, Ann Slaybaugh, children, Betsy, intermarried with John Bender, Conrad Slaybaugh, Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Bender, Hannah, intermarried with Henry Crumb, Sally, intermarried with Jacob Plank, Susanna Slaybaugh, Peggy Slaybaugh—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Friday the 25th day of May inst.* on a Tract of Land, situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Jacob Smith, Henry Peters and others, containing One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Acres, more or less—also, a Farm adjoining lands of James Wray, George Weaver and others, containing One Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or less—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, May 1. 1832. } ti

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May next*, to wit:

The account of Martin Carl, Administrator of the estate of Martin Carl, deceased.

The account of David Eicker, Administrator of the estate of John Mixel, deceased.

The account of John Bomgartner & Daniel Geiselman, Executor of the estate of Daniel Geiselman, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Cato, deceased.

The account of James A. Thompson, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Bigham, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Administrator of the estate of Enoch Myers, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Executor of the estate of Margaret Bushey, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the estate of William Bigham, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, Executor of the estate of Mary McIlvain, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Esq Administrator of the estate of Jacob Gilbert, deceased.

The account of George Fehl, Administrator of the estate of David Hoffman, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of the estate of Peter Deardorff, deceased.

The account of Abraham Guise, Administrator of the estate of Barbara Guise, deceased.

The account of Martin Boyer, Executor of the estate of Jacob Hoover, d'd.

The account of Hugh Denwiddie and David Denwiddie, Administrators of the estate of Hugh Denwiddie, dec'd.

The account of Henry Brinkerhoff, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Houghtelin, deceased

The account of Cornelius Lott and Henry Lott, Administrators of the estate of Cornelius Lott, deceased.

The account of Anthony Shorb and John Shenfelder, Administrators of the estate of Henry Will, deceased.

The account of Jacob Dellone and Martin Clunk, Administrators of the estate of Anthony Obold, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship account of John Hostetter, Guardian of Margaret and James Warner.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 24, 1832. } 4t

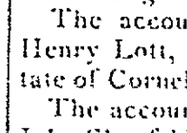
WATCH FOUND.

THE Subscriber found, a short time since, on the State Road between Gettysburg and Eyster's, a WATCH—which the owner can have, by proving property, and paying charges. JOHN CLEAVELAND.

March 15. 3t

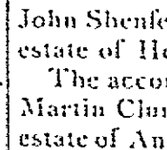
STRAYS.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, about two weeks since,



A Brown Horse,

about 15 years old, with a small stripe down the forehead, and four white feet; also, a large



Dark Bay Mare,

about 7 years old, with a stripe down her forehead. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

MICHAEL SCHLOSSER.

May 8. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ROBERT ELLIOTT, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same. To give an opportunity to them to do so, he will attend at Col. Blake's Tavern, in Hampton, on *Friday the 15th of June next*, and at Myers' Tavern, in Petersburg, on *Saturday the 16th of June next.* Those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them on said days.

PHILIP FEHL, *Adm'r.*

May 15. 4t

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company*, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 15th of June next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year. By order,

DAVID WILLS, *Sec'y.*

May 15. te

☞NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable GOODS,

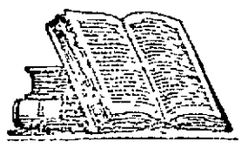
Among which are

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown & Mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Irish Linens,
Silk and Marseilles Vesting,
Super Beaverteens,
Satteens and Drillings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Fancy, Gauze & Crape Handkerchiefs,
Lutestring and Gros de Nap Silks,
Leghorn, Straw, and Palm-leaf Hats and Bonnets,
Fancy, Gauze, and Mantua Sett Ribbons, &c. &c.

☞Having purchased our Goods low for CASH, we will sell them on the most accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The Public are invited to give them a call.

DICKEY & HIMES.

Gettysburg, April 24. tf



SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE public is informed, that a fresh supply of Sunday School Books, has lately been received at the Depository of the "Adams County Sunday School Union." The publications of the Am. S. S. U. & others suitable for Sunday School Libraries, may be obtained by calling at the house of Mrs. Paxton, where the Depository is kept. The following is a catalogue of some of the books now on hand:—

Biblical Antiquities, in 2 vol.
Evidences of the Christian Religion,
Youth's Library, in 15 vol.
Biblical Geography,
Destruction of Jerusalem,
Pierre and his Family,
The Week,
Laborers in the East,
Help to the Gospels,
Dictionary of the Bible, by Dr. Alexander,
" " by Malcome,
" of the N. Test. by Dwight,
Biblical Studies,
Teacher's Assistant,
Life of Luther—of Francke—of Oberlin—of Spencer—of Brainard—of Poyson—of St. Paul—of Martin—of Swartz—of Mrs. Judson—of Mrs. Newel.
Swan's Letters on Missions,
Observations upon the Peloponnesus,
James' Christian Father's Present,
Persecuted Family,
Memoirs of Howard,
Life of Washington,
History of the Church,
Judson's Questions, vol. 1, 2, 3, 4,
Hymn Books (various binding,)
Sunday School Requisites, &c. &c.

May 8. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting,
Jonts, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CARRING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PADS,
Top and Trace Finishers,
ORNAMENTS,
of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

☞PRINTING, of all description, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

ESTHER LASHELLS,

LATE of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, to wit:—Eleanor Donaldson, William Clark, Walter Clark, (who is since deceased, leaving issue, six children, two of whom, to wit, Henry, and Emily, are now of full age, and the remaining four, to wit, Eleanor, George, Thomas, and Michael, are yet infants) John Clark, (since deceased, without leaving lawful issue,) Michael Clark, and Ralph Lashells, (since deceased, leaving issue, to wit, Margaret, intermarried with John P. M'Clay, Eleanor, intermarried with Brown M'Clay, Walter C., & James,)—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Monday the 28th day of May inst.* on a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, and known on the general plan of said borough as number sixty-eight, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining—to make partition thereof to & among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 1, 1832. } ti

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

The petition of David Beecher, son-in-law of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, was read to the Court, setting forth that the said Jacob lately died intestate, having, in his lifetime, made advancements to several of his heirs—and praying the Court to grant a Rule on the heirs of said Intestate, to appear at the next Orphans' Court, to shew cause why Auditors should not be appointed to ascertain and adjust the advancements made to the respective heirs of the said Jacob, &c. Whereupon

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the heirs of said Intestate, viz.: Margaretta Gilbert (widow), Barney Gilbert, (who has released his interest in said estate, Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilber, (whose share is sold to T. Stevens,) Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzgiver, who died before the said Jacob, leaving issue, Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza, and Sophia Saltzgiver, all minors; Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert, (eldest son) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Col. Jacob Harman, and Mary, intermarried with David Beecher, or the Guardians of such as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May inst.* to show cause why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May 1. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL FREY,

deceased, viz. Peter Frey, (the children of Christina Long, who died before her father,) Jacob Long, George Long, Samuel Long, David Long, and Catharine Long, intermarried with Samuel Slothower, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors—to appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May inst.*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May 1. tc

FOR SALE,

THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A

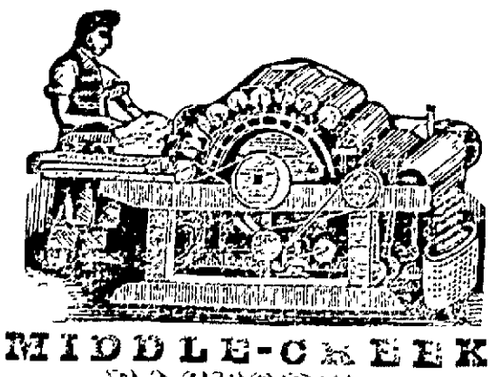
NEGRO BOY,

Who has about seven years to serve.

☞Inquire of

J. B. M'PHERSON.

Gettysburg, Feb. 14. tf



MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that they have again taken the well-known Establishment on Middle Creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with the greatest promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinetts, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 7th of May, at the following places, viz:

Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township,
Johnston's Store, in Millers-Town,
Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill,
Wm. Ferree's, on Marsh-creek,
Epley's Mill, on Marsh-creek,
Christian Witmer's, on Tom's-creek,
Black's Mill, on Rock-creek,
John Yett's, Two Taverns,
Ruffiesberger's Tavern, Balt. Road,
Sheets' Tavern, near Gettysburg,
Delaplane's Tavern, near Taney-Town,
Eline's Store, near Null's Mill,
John Kephart's, at Troxell's Mill,
Capt. Sluss's,
Adam Lichtenwalter's, near Sell's Mill,
Gribble's Tavern, at Monocacy Bridge,
Widow Black's, and Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg,
J. Ash's Tavern, and Danner & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg:

where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions therewith, to prevent mistakes.

☞Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

April 17. tf

COLUMBUS *Woollen Factory.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has leased the

Fulling Establishment,

formerly known as *Adam Slyder's*, and, recently, as *Samuel Diller's* Carding and Fulling Mill. This Establishment has been enlarged suitable for a Manufactory, and is situated on the head waters of Little Conowago creek, York county, four miles from Hanover, seven from Littles-Town, and one and a half from the Turnpike leading from Hanover to Baltimore—where he intends to carry on the

MANUFACTURING

FROM THE FLEECE, INTO

Narrow Cloth, Cassinett, Linsey, Blankets, Flannel, cross-barred or plain, Carpets, girthed or figured:

ALSO—RAG CARPET,

for which the subscriber has on hand a quantity of good Cotton Chain, ready colored, that he can sell at a moderate price.

☞**DYEING,**

in the most substantial and durable manner will be executed, such as Indigo Blue, Madder Red, Scarlet, Pink, Orange, Yellow, Green, Brown, and all other brilliant colors, will be dyed on Carpet or Coverlet Yarn.

Wool to be carded into Rolls, Woollen Yarn to weave, or Cloth to full and dress, will be particularly attended to, and done on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice

He pledges himself to be responsible for all work which may be entrusted to his care, and not done in a workmanlike manner, if received in good order. From his own personal knowledge of the business, and regular attendance, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage

☞For the convenience of those persons at a distance, the Subscriber will take in work at the store of Jacob Weit, Hanover; Henry Shriver's store, Littles-Town; Joseph Lefever's tavern, on the Frederick road; and at the tavern of Philip Heagy, Esq Oxford:—from whence it will be taken every two weeks, from the beginning of May next, and returned as soon as finished. Persons bringing Wool to be carded from a considerable distance to the Factory, can, by waiting on it, take it with them in rolls.

The price of Carding will be as moderate as at any other place in the neighborhood. Wool, or any other kind of Stock, as Country Produce, at a fair price, will be taken as pay for work.

JOHN J. N. DEATRICK.

April 24 tf

DOCTOR DAVID GILBERT,

RESIDING in the House recently occupied by the Rev. DAVID MCCONAUGHY, Baltimore-street.

April 17. tf

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, May 29.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY, of Ky.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT, of Pa.

☞ ***Tariff Meeting.***——A Meeting of the Citizens of this County, (without distinction of party,) is requested to be held THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Court-house, to take into consideration the present Tariff, and such matters connected with our Protecting Duties, as may be deemed necessary. MANY.

☞The Legislature of this State assembles to-day at Harrisburg, for the purpose of districting the State under the new apportionment bill.

☞The National Republican State Convention is to assemble this day at Harrisburg, for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket, &c. Nearly every county in the State will be represented. Adams county is one among the few who have neglected to attend to the matter.

☞The apportionment bill has finally passed the Senate of the U. States, as it came from the House of Representatives—and only waits the signature of the President to become a law. The following shews the present number of representatives of the several States, the number of each on the new ratio, and the fractions of unrepresented population on that ratio:—

	Present Number.	Number by New Ratio.	Fract.
Maine	7	8	17,833
New-Hampshire	6	5	30,826
Massachusetts	13	12	38,007
Rhode Island	2	2	1,799
Connecticut	6	6	11,465
Vermont	5	5	42,147
New-York	34	40	5,101
New-Jersey	6	6	33,722
Pennsylvania	26	28	12,472
Delaware	1	1	27,732
Maryland	9	8	24,243
Virginia	22	21	21,803
N. Carolina	13	13	19,647
S. Carolina	9	9	25,735
Georgia	7	9	511
Kentucky	12	13	1,732
Tennessee	9	13	5,160
Ohio	14	19	29,582
Indiana	3	7	9,130
Mississippi	1	2	11,958
Illinois	1	3	14,047
Louisiana	3	3	28,804
Missouri	1	3	35,019
Alabama	3	5	25,008
	213	240	475,478

Washington College.—The inauguration of the Rev. DAVID M'CONAUGHY, as President of this Institution, took place on the 9th inst. at Washington, Pa. The address of Mr. M'C. will be published. A correspondent of the Examiner speaks of it in very high terms. There is a considerable accession of Students at this term.

Rapid Transportation!—We received, yesterday, the U. S. Gazette of last Friday week!—*only* TEN days on the road from Philadelphia!

A destructive fire occurred at Louisville, Ky. on the night of the 13th inst. A number of frame buildings, and the market-house, were consumed. The loss is very great.

John Snyder, jr. has been elected Cashier of the Bank of Pittsburg, in place of Mr. Johnston, deceased.

The Tariff.—MR. ADAMS, from the committee on Manufactures, has made a very long report upon the subject, accompanied by a bill. It is framed on the basis of the draft reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, which we published two or three weeks since—but differs from it in several important particulars. It was made the order for yesterday. "Now comes the tug of war."

The U. S. Bank question was taken up in the Senate on Friday last: and Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

The bill to encourage the culture and manufacture of Silk, was rejected in the House on Wednesday, 98 to 71.

The Baltimore Jackson Convention has, as was expected, nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN for the Vice-Presidency. Our Pennsylvania Jackson-men, who have already pledged themselves for their own nomination, Mr WILKINS, will find themselves unpleasantly situated. Pennsylvania, certainly has claims which ought not to have been overlooked.—Her weight in the Electoral College, & her standing, surely entitled her, at least, to share of the spoils of victory." The Democracy of the State is certainly committed for Mr. Wilkins: and we expect State pride will cause it to persevere. If the party adheres to its own nomination, Mr. Van Buren will have but a beggarly account of empty boxes." Mr. Van Buren is very exceptionable for many reasons; and it is to be hoped, that Pennsylvania will stand upon her dignity, and preserve that elevation which her power and character deserve.

The votes of the Convention were divided between Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Barbour, of Va. and Mr. Johnson, of Ky.: the former having a large majority. Mr. Wilkins' name was not mentioned. It is certainly very "scurvy" treatment towards a State, which, in fact, made Gen. Jackson what he is.

Revolutionary Pensions.

The bill, as it passed the Senate, came up in the House of Representatives on Thursday last: and was ordered to a third reading on Thursday next, 115 to 53—which is, in effect, a passage of the bill. We congratulate our Revolutionary Patriots, that their *just claims* for sufferings, privations, and valor, have been at last attended to. The following is the bill, as it passed the Senate, and as ordered to a third reading in the House. It will be seen, that the annuity takes date from the 4th of March, 1831—so that they will be entitled to one year's pay at the present time, and regular pay from the 4th of March, 1832.

A BILL supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."

Be it enacted, &c. That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and soldiers, and Indian spies, who shall have served in the continental line, &c. State troops, volunteers, or militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, during the war of the revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed the fifteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not exceeding, in any case, the pay of a captain in the said line: such pay to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, as aforesaid, who shall have served in the continental line, State troops, volunteers, or militia, a term or terms in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorized to receive out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, during his natural life, each, according to his term of service, an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid: to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person, receiving any annuity or pension under any law of the United States providing for revolutionary officers and soldiers, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless he shall first relinquish his further claim to such pension: and, in all payments under this act, the amount which may have been received under any other act as aforesaid, since the date at which the payments under this act shall commence, shall first be deducted from such payment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, entitled thereto, or his or their authorized attorney, at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay hereby allowed shall not be in any way transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall ensure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or soldier, entitled to the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the said pay as accrued before the approval of this act, shall be paid to the person entitled to the same as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions above mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue thereafter shall be paid semi-annually, in the manner above directed: and, in case of the death of any person embraced by the provisions of this act, or of the act to which it is supplementary, during the period intervening between the semi-annual payments directed to be made by said acts, the proportionate amount of pay which shall accrue between the last preceding and semi-annual payment and the death of such person, shall be paid to his widow, or, if he leave no widow, to his children.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, mariners, or marines, who served for a like term in the naval service, during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

Late and Important from England.

Capt Fish, in the ship Splendid, which arrived on Monday night from Bremen, which place she left on the 19th April, states that a vessel arrived on the eve of his sailing from England, with the important news that the Reform Bill was lost in the the House of Lords, on the second reading of the Bill, on the 14th April Capt. F. brought no later London and Paris papers than the 13th, but this was the verbal intelligence of the day and believed.

The Charleston City Gazette of the 15th instant says:—"The trial of *Thomas Cooper*, M. D., President of the Columbia College, takes place this week, before the Trustees of the institution, in that place. The charges against this gentleman are very well known to have been the too free expressions of anti-christian doctrines before the students under his control and direction Conjecture is silent as to the probable course or result of the investigation."

DREADFUL HURRICANE IN INDIA.

Extract from a private letter, dated Nov. 10, from the neighborhood of Balasore:—"I can think of nothing but the hurricane which occurred here on the last day of October: such a calamity I have never heard or read of; at least ten thousand persons in my jurisdiction were drowned, and I fear the accounts will show double that number, including children. The high road from Madras to Calcutta runs through Balasore, about six miles north of this, and where in a direct line from the coast, the sea crossed it, carrying with it every living thing in that space in that direction. At least a hundred and fifty square miles were inundated from ten to fifteen feet deep.

The sea came up to Balasore, and to the northward also the inundation was little less. The deck and part of a vessel are on the road. Where the sea crossed it on the west side, and where its progress was checked by the road on the east side, are lying, all dead and heaped together, men, tigers, buffaloes, cows, &c. I have sent out hundreds of people to burn and bury, but if it does not breed a pestilence we shall be lucky; it is not easy to dispose of bodies covering miles."

The Jackson convention at Baltimore have nominated

MARTIN VAN BUREN

as a candidate for the Vice Presidency

"Pennsylvania," said the conventionists, "is ours: she must, as usual, follow in the *wake* of the leading states. Let her candidates be withdrawn!!!"

U S. Gaz.

Both the Nullification and the Union parties in South Carolina, declare hostility to Mr. Mc'Lane's new Tariff scheme.

From the Manufacturing districts, the voice is loud and strong against it.

Whispers to this effect are abroad—that the plan is so contrived as to give protection to the staples of some states, and to repeal the protection now enjoyed by others—so as to divide the friends of American Industry.

All concerned should know, and act on the unquestionable truth, that the system must stand or fall together.—Exceptions will not be permitted. The enemies of the Tariff may be content, for the sake of division, to leave iron, for instance, protected by a fair duty; but be assured another year will see that manufacture the object of attack and destruction.

In union only is there safety.

Vil. Rec.

Mina.—A gentleman who has been some time resident at Trinidad, informed the editor of the Barnstable Patriot, that Mina is the *illegitimate* son of a very rich gentleman of Cuba He was not allowed, however, to take the name of his father, but lived with his mother's relations and bore her name. He was the perpetrator of a murder in his native place, and, in consequence, clandestinely put on board a vessel bound to Boston; which was his first introduction in this country.

We do not remember any time when so many Clergymen were in our city. The conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church brings nearly four hundred—the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church brings a large number—the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church adds about three hundred, and the Synod of the Catholic Church greatly increases the aggregate.—*U. S. Gaz. May* 18.

The Mercer Gazette, whose conversion from Jacksonism we noticed some time since, has hoisted the good flag of CLAY & SERGEANT. It holds the following language:—

"If General Jackson is re-elected we may expect bloodshed; instead of striving to quell the excitement, he encourages the Southerns, in order to support the British work shops against the interest of the people of the United States, particularly the Pennsylvanians. Henry Clay, in our humble opinion, is the only man to save the country in the present crisis. Andrew Jackson was a good general—but, as a Cabinet man, it is easy to be seen now, from the late transactions at Washington, that his talents are not sufficient to rule this great nation."

Mr. E. S. Davis, of South Carolina, has published in the Globe, a letter explanatory of his impertinent demand on Mr. Cooke of Ohio, in which he calls Mr C. a liar and coward; and uses the words "mean" and "contemptible," with reference to Mr BURGESS of R. I He denominates Duff Green the most "consummate of all scoundrels" He says that he (Davis) wants to be Governor of Florida, and the anti Jackson members of Congress are "cowards."—He must be a great man.—*U S. Gaz.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We have in our office a print of the Monument to be erected by Mr. Burrows to the memory of the Mother of Washington It is to be forty five feet in height, of pure marble, and surmounted with a bust of Washington, presented by Col Howard of Baltimore.—The architectural design is admirable There is to be no other inscription than simply,—

MARY,
THE MOTHER OF
WASHINGTON.

The New York Gazette of yesterday says:—"We learn that in consequence of the prevalence of the Cholera in France, Mr. VAN BUREN had changed the plan of his tour upon the Continent, and that he designed to leave Paris on the 11th April, for Strasburgh, from thence would descend the Rhine to Holland, where he would embark for England, and take passage in the Liverpool packet of the 1st of June, for this city."

The Venango (Franklin) Telegraph, gives this account of the manner in which our western counties are filling up. If we mistake not, that country doubled itself in population, between 1820 and 30, and promises fair, to assist in giving the population of Pennsylvania, in 1840, a large sum total.

Emigration—Scarcely a day has passed during the present spring that several wagons have not gone through this place principally for settlement in our western neighborhood. There is one difference we remark between Emigrants during the present and past season. It is, that those of the present year almost all are for settling in West Pennsylvania, while those of former seasons were generally removing to Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, or Michigan.—This is as it should be, and is, no doubt, in part the effect of the extension of the improvements west of the Allegheny river. If our improvements were completed, our rich and healthy lands in the north west would soon become as densely populated as the western part of the state of New York. It is computed that more than two hundred families have removed to this country during the present season.

ALL FOR LOVE, and a little for the bottle.—We find the following in a Poughkeepsie paper, under the quaint title "Romance of Real Life."

On Friday, April 26th, 1832, D. Fulton, one of the Coroners of this county, was called to view the bodies of Elizabeth Bird and Abraham Vandyck, found drowned in Brown's Pond, town of Clinton. They were tied together around the waist, and from previous declarations, no doubt remained but that they had deliberately made way with themselves. They were seen going to the pond on the Wednesday preceding, she quite intoxicated, and it was supposed he not much better. They had divested themselves of their upper garments, which were carefully deposited near the Lake, together with a bottle containing the remains of a pint of rum which they had purchased that morning, perhaps not an hour before they took their fatal plunge. Both were habitually intemperate.

The following paragraphs shew the feeling with which the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention are likely to be received by a majority of the Jackson party in the state of Pennsylvania:

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

Who *represented* Pennsylvania in the Baltimore Convention we are not informed by the proceedings received last evening. That they were self-constituted, is certain; meetings for this purpose not being held in more than six counties of the State. As might be expected from occasional machines of this kind, they had not the spirit even to vote for the candidate of the State at the *first* ballot. It was expedient that the New-York candidate should have a show of strength at the commencement of the balloting, and to effect this object the half dozen who misrepresented Pennsylvania, cast for him her thirty votes, and passed the undoubted candidate of her hundred thousand democratic voters contemptuously by.—Judge Wilkins is, however, in the hands of a party, which, unsolicited on his part, placed him in nomination and pledged themselves to his support—His confidence is justly reposed, and will be honorably vindicated.

From the same.

Before the Baltimore Convention assembled, we were told that the only true way to obtain a Pennsylvanian candidate for the Vice Presidency, was to send delegates to that Convention.—Delegates *were* sent; and so accommodating were our FRIENDS, that they permitted a half dozen self chosen gentlemen to give thirty votes for a Vice-President. *Mark the result! Not a single vote for a Pennsylvania candidate*—From the outset of this scheme of a Baltimore Convention, we said it was a mere piece of management, and we were convinced that delegates were only summoned to record a *predetermined* candidate Every step of its progress, down to its final conclusion, has proved the justice of our original impression.

The Jackson press is making merry with the term "infant school," as applied to the late National Republican young men's convention at Washington If we had time to run the parallel between the high advantages to result to our nation from infant schools, and from the young men's political labors against Jackson, we could perhaps induce our opponents to drop the weapon as one that "flew wide and kicked its owner over." But we have not now leisure; nevertheless, we are reminded of an infant who was awakened up by the hissing and creeping of a large serpent, and a brood of smaller reptiles, threatening to destroy both him and his family. The infant, it is said,

"Rose brawny from his cradle,"

strangled the beasts and creeping things that were defiling the fairest portion of the habitation—and came in time to "clean out a defiled stable," about which certain "bullies of Greece" had been bragging for a long time.—*U S Gaz.*

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gottwald, Mr. *David Jacobs*, to Miss *Leah Heiks*—both of this county.

On Thursday week, by the Rev. Jno. Gibson, the Rev. *William J. Gibson*, of Philadelphia, to Miss *Cassandra*, daughter of Dr. Horatio G. Jameson, of Baltimore, [formerly of this place.]

DIED,

On Wednesday evening last, at the residence of her brother, in Emmittsburg, Md. *Caroline E. Snider*, in the 15th year of her age.

☞ ***BOOK MISSING.***—The second volume of Nicholson's Encyclopedia has been missing for some time from the Library of the Editor. The person who has it in possession, will confer a favor by returning it.

May 29.

NOTICE
TO BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscribers, from this date until *the 18th of June next*, for building

TWO BRICK *Dwellings*, & 2 FRAME STABLES,

on the ground near the Theological Seminary in the borough of Gettysburg—All materials for said Buildings to be furnished by the contractor——Proposals will also be received at the same time, for

Digging Two Wells.

Contractors may become acquainted with the plan and dimensions, by calling upon either of the subscribers.

GEORGE TROSTLE,
SAM'L H BUEHLER,
D. GILBERT,
Building Committee.

May 29. td

FRESH
Drugs & Medicines,
OILS, PAINTS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, comprises almost every article in his line now in use—together with a large assortment of

Patent Medicines, &c.

And a fine supply of

GROCERIES:

All which he will dispose of at very *low prices* Country Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them—and they may find it their interest to purchase from him. Every attention will be paid to those wishing to purchase; and great care taken in the preparation of such articles as may be prescribed by Physicians.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 29. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 6th of June next*, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Two Out-Lots,

In the borough of Gettysburg, between the new State Road and the Black's Tavern Turnpike Road, containing about Three Acres each.——ALSO,

A Building Lot,

On East York-street, Gettysburg, adjoining Lot of D. Troxel:—Part of the Estate of WM. M'CLELLAN, sen. dec'd.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN B. M'PHERSON, *Ex'r.*

May 29. ts

ATTENTION!

THE Enrolled Inhabitants of the 89th Regt. Penn. Militia, will take notice, that an ELECTION will be held on *Saturday the 23d day of June next*, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6, P. M. to elect one

Lieutenant Colonel,

in the place of Lieut Col Jacob Schanfelter, removed from the bounds.

The 1st Battalion will elect at the house of George Swope, in Hanover; and the 2d Battalion, at the house of Philip Heagy, in Oxford

The Election in the 1st Battalion will be superintended by Major Pritz, and in the 2d by Major Woods.

J. SANDERS, *Brig. Insp.*

May 29 te

FRESH
SPRING GOODS.

"NOW'S THE DAY, & NOW'S THE HOUR,"
☞ BARGAINS, BARGAINS IN A SHOWER!

THE Subscriber is now opening a good assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS,

which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce, &c. He returns his thanks to his old customers, and wishes them to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS J. COOPER.

Gettysburg, May 22. 3t

The Adams Sentinel.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Thomas Dickinson, Capt. Anthony, arrived at New York, on Saturday morning, London papers have been received to the 11th ult.

The Cholera was decreasing in London—the new cases on the 10th were only 54, deaths 28. Total number of cases in that city 2284—deaths 1213. Total number of cases in Great Britain 7635—deaths 2575.

Advices from Paris of the 8th, state that the cases of Cholera were augmenting in that place; but the deaths were daily diminishing, and it was hoped that the worst was over. Mr. Perrier, the Prime Minister, was attacked with this disease, but was on the recovery.

The House of Lords was engaged in the discussion of the Reform Bill—The Times of the 11th says, "we have every reason to be satisfied with the progress of the discussion, so far as it has gone, and with the prospect of the final issue, so far as it can be inferred from what is already known."

Important negociations are said, in a letter from Constantinople, to be on foot in that city, for the restitution of Algiers to the Porte. It is also stated that there is a Hatti Scheriff of the Sultan, declaring that the Governments of Egypt, Candia, and Jedda, shall, for the present, remain vacant, to be disposed of according to the future conduct of Mehemet Pacha, and his son Ibrahim Pacha.

We find that a courier has been dispatched to the Hague; that his return is expected this day or to-morrow, and that on his arrival the Three Powers will ratify the treaty of independence with or without the approbation of the King of the Netherlands, whose obstinacy is, we hear, as great as ever.

The papers contain notices of the affairs of Italy, which, if authentic, are rather disquieting. It is said that the French are completely besieged by the Papal and Austrian troops in Ancona, the former making the inner, and the latter an outer line. The Pope's troops, it is said, have been encouraged by the Austrians, to summon the French to quit the place; or, in the event of a refusal, to attack them. And it is said the latter have pledged themselves to second and support them.—These accounts, however, rest on the authority of private letters, and require confirmation.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, March 27.—The King has signed a decree by which he has thought fit to order that companies of artillery of the militia shall be organised on the whole sea coast of the kingdom to assist in the defence of the batteries.

ITALY.

LONDON, April 11.—If any reliance is to be placed in the Italian correspondence of the Constitutionnel, the Austrians are aiding the Papal troops to force the French to evacuate Ancona.

From the Constitutionnel of April 8.

BOLOGNA, March 28.—(Private Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.)—We are here in a cruel state of anxiety.—All the Papal troops have invested Ancona, in the first line, at the distance of three or four leagues. The Austrians have quitted the posts, which are already occupied by the Papal troops, so that they support them on the second line; they occupy the little fortress of Spoleto. It is still affirmed, that a corps is on its way to Civita Vecchia. It is also affirmed, that the Papal troops will attempt to storm the place after having summoned the French, & that they will be supported by the Austrians, who will give them all possible assistance in case of need. This report which is circulated every where, even at Ancona, has excited great enthusiasm in Romagna. The inhabitants of Ancona have protested that they would take part with the French. The Austrian officers affirm that the latter will retire, because they cannot resist so overwhelming a force, and will not expose themselves to so shameful a defeat. It is evident that the Austrians, though they have made no declaration, concur to the utmost of their power in investing the place. Yesterday morning wagons loaded with corn, which were stopped on the road to Ancona, came back to this city.

To day three battalions of Austrian infantry, and two squadrons of cavalry arrived from Modena with twenty-four pieces of artillery, ten of which are battering cannon. To-morrow we expect some more batteries, with Congreve rockets. There are 30,000 Austrians at Milan, and contracts have been made for 3000 oxen.

A letter from Faenza, of the 29th, gives a list of various detachments of Austrian troops, amounting to 7,096 men, that have passed through that city. All these corps (says the letter) have merely passed through on their way towards Ancona. The day after to-morrow we expect two hundred artillery men with congreve rockets.

"This very day, too, at three o'clock, an officer who arrived, went to the Town Hall, and asked how many horsemen the town would lodge. He was answered that there were porticoes for several hundred; but he said that stables would be required; as the troops that were to arrive would remain some time.

People here are fully convinced that the French will be attacked in their position at Ancona; and it is very generally believed that the operations will commence on the 31st. The Papal troops who occupy the most advanced posts, are to summon the French in the Pope's name to evacuate the fortress; if they refuse, the Papal troops will attack, after claiming the assistance of the Austrians, who will thus appear as the auxiliaries of the Pope.

Don Pedro's Fleet before Lisbon.

The Bayonne Sentinel communicates news from Lisbon of a highly interesting character. On the 22d of March, six ships of Don Pedro's expedition made their appearance on the north side of the town, and after a brisk cannonade against the Fort St. Suiane, continued their course along the coast to the northward.—The armed force of Don Miguel amounts to 90,000 men, including 20,000 artillery.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

We have already published some accounts of a severe shock of an earthquake which was felt in different parts of Italy on the 12th of March. It was reported at Naples that 700 persons had lost their lives by the calamity in the single town of Catanzare. The following extracts will show the effects of the shock at Parma and Reggio.

PARMA, March 15.—On the 11th of the current month, at ten in the morning, a powerful shock of an earthquake was felt, which alarmed every body; but at four in the morning of the 12th inst., the shock was repeated with such additional force that the inhabitants of the city expected to perish under the ruins occasioned by it. All the houses have in some degree suffered, as well as the public buildings, the cathedral and churches. It is impossible to convey to you a notion of the general consternation which was experienced. The people flocked out of the city in every direction into the country. Those who had means constructed temporary shelter; others took the coaches of the city, and slept in them upon the roads—whilst the poor reposed almost naked upon the ground with their children, moving one's heart to pity!—These tragic scenes continued four days. * * *

It is only by a miracle that the inhabitants have so fortunately escaped. Not a single individual perished except a prisoner, and two or three only were injured.

REGGIO, March 22.—The late shocks of an earthquake here have produced terrible effects. The chimnies thrown down in this town alone amount to above 2,000. Every house has been more or less damaged, and a great number of them are uninhabitable.—The church of St. Peter's is reduced to a heap of ruins; the steeple of the Cathedral must be demolished to its foundation, and not a single public building remains uninjured. At Modena many houses have been violently shaken, but the mischief done there is not so great as at Reggio, yet many inhabitants have spent several nights in the open air. Small volcanic cones have appeared on several parts of the plain, where also some springs of hot water have suddenly risen to the surface of the earth. The Ducal Palace was strongly shaken, and the Duke is still so much alarmed, that he passes the night in his carriage in the middle of his gardens.

Various Matters.

FLOUR INSPECTION.

Extract of a letter from a Miller in Virginia to his friend in Franklin co.

"I have had lately three loads of Flour, reduced in Baltimore to Middlings, taking off 150 cts. per barrel.—This was the first account I had of the new law. Since then I have received the law on the subject, and am satisfied that the Millers cannot come up to the standard uniformly, if they take six bushels of wheat to make a barrel. I have sent this spring, sixteen hundred barrels to the Baltimore and Georgetown markets, and have had before this only three barrels reduced, and am satisfied the three loads reduced to Middlings were as good, if not superior, to any I have sent before.

I intended to have gone to the Point of Rocks to have made arrangements for sending my Flour by the Rail-Road to Baltimore, but I am determined not to send another barrel there under these circumstances."

We have conversed with a number of Millers and Farmers on the above subject. They hold but one opinion on it They declare their determination not to submit to the new regulation, but to send their flour to Phil'a whilst it continues. They complain of its having been carried into operation without previous notice, and of its being of such a nature as to render a compliance with it impracticable, without too great a sacrifice. We seriously believe, it will operate to force much of the flour made in this county from that market, and in the end prove detrimental both to Baltimore and this section of Pennsylvania. *Franklin Rep.*

Rail road across the Isthmus of Darien—It is said that a Rail road is about to be constructed across the Isthmus of Darien, to be 45 miles long; and its greatest elevation 300 feet.

"Corned Pork!"—A man by the name of Hogg has been sentenced to three months imprisonment, in Kentucky, as a common drunkard.

Mina.—A young artist from Philadelphia has been taking a portrait of the murderer Mina. There seems to exist a very foolish interest concerning the life and fate of this wretch. He is said to be employing his few and numbered days in preparing a sketch of his adventures. The autobiography of villains seldom inculcates the proper distinction of crime. He will very likely represent himself to have been a sort of Paul Clifford, or Ferdinand Count Fathom, a fine, gay, amiable rascal, and seek to move the sympathy of his readers.

Mrs. Chapman.—The following very curious anecdote may be relied on as strictly true. A few days since a travelling bookseller took a supply of "The Trial of Mrs. Chapman," recently published by Mentz and son, and started up to Bristol, in the steamboat, with the view to return to Philadelphia by the turnpike. On his way back, he came to Andalusia. It so happened, that he was not aware of Mrs. Chapman's residing there. Accordingly, he presented himself at the house of that individual, *to know if she would like to buy a copy of Mrs. Chapman's Trial.* The inmates of the house immediately set up a hooting and hissing, and compelled the astonished vender to *back out* without delay or remonstrance. He posted across to a neighbor, to know what it could mean; and soon learned that he had brought his books to the wrong market.

We learn from an authentic source that a venerable Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a few days ago, gave a decision which offended a man proud, stout, and passionate; who assailed the Judge, first with opprobrious words, and then SEIZED AND SHOOK HIM!

There is error somewhere in our present position; either the laws should govern, and those who administer those laws be protected, or, instead of selecting men past the meridian of life, whose muscular strength may have been impaired by study, for Judges, we should take the strongest we can find—athletic fellows, who understand wielding the dirk or shelala, and place them upon the bench. *Record.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—A man, having the exterior, of a gentleman, and a female, apparently a *lady*, stopped at the boarding-house of James Spears, in Washington street, on Monday the 7th inst., and took lodgings. They had with them an infant 6 weeks old, which they nursed with every appearance of parental tenderness and affection. On Thursday they walked out, leaving the child behind them, saying they were going to make some purchases, and should return in an hour or two. Several hours elapsed, and nothing being heard from them, the family became alarmed. On opening a small box which lay upon the table, they found in it a dollar and a half in money, and the following note:

"Be kind to this child (Charles ——.) In ten days call at the Post Office and you will find a letter with money, and every month money will be sent through the same medium. Should any thing occur to make it necessary to hear from me, write to ——, Zanesville, Ohio." To this another note was appended in the hand writing of a female: "Whoever takes this child and takes good care of it, will receive double pay for all their trouble, in the manner prescribed above. Letters will be addressed in this city to James Spears, containing money for its support. You need not be afraid, for money will be sent. Mrs. Spears can find persons enough that would wish to take it, if they were sure of their pay. Try it a short time, and you will find your pay as above described."

From the Wyoming Republican.

MELANCHOLY.

Never did we record a more painful and shocking accident than one which occurred recently in Huntington township, in this county We understand a woman in that township was engaged in boiling soap, a few days since, and a pot of the boiling fluid, falling from the crane, scalded three of her children so badly, as to cause their deaths a few hours after. If any thing could add to the pain of the mother's heart under such circumstances, it would be the fact that she was an eye witness to the particulars of the excruciating occurrence, which we understand were as follows:—Two of her children were lying on the floor before the fire, and their mother was sitting near them with a third child, an infant, in her lap. Something about the crane gave way, and the kettle falling, one of the feet caught upon the back-log, which turned it over, and threw its contents upon the floor near the two children, which passed over them in one boiling wave. In a moment of frightful horror, forgetting the child she was holding, the mother sprang to the two upon the floor, and the third, falling from her lap, fell into the liquid, and shared the fate of the others. We understand they lingered in a most piteous, suffering condition, until the following day, when death relieved them of their agony. The afflicted mother has the deepest sympathy of her neighbors, but this can do but little to soothe the feeling excited by a loss so great, under circumstances so painful.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

In the House of Representatives, after the reference of a petition or two—

Mr. Heister, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the Rule of the House so as to allow him to propose a resolution proposing an enquiry into the expediency of fixing a time for the termination of the present Session of Congress. The question on suspending the Rule was taken by Yeas and Nays, and decided in the Negative, Ayes 62, Noes 67 [Two thirds would have been necessary to suspend the Rule.]

Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, essayed the same motion (to suspend the Rule) so as to allow him to propose a Resolution for the admission of Ladies again on the floor, which he prefaced by a gallant profession of his admiration of the Sex. But the House was deaf to his prayer, though a majority was disposed to indulge. The vote was Ayes 80, Noes 54. [Not two-thirds.]

Mr. Semmes endeavored to prevail on the House to suspend the Rule to allow him to offer a Resolution on the subject of the Tariff. He had better success than the gentlemen who preceded him, but he failed: Ayes 81, Noes 41. [Not two-thirds.]

Among the few memorials presented yesterday morning, was one by Mr McKENNAN, of Pennsylvania. In presenting it, he briefly stated that it was signed by nearly 300 inhabitants of the county of Washington That since the tariff of 1828, the growing of wool had become a very important interest, and an immense capital had been invested in that branch of business.—That the *project* of the Secretary of the Treasury for the reduction of duties had created a general alarm in that district of country, and that immediately after they received intelligence of its nature and provisions, a public meeting was called, which was composed of gentlemen of great respectability, of all political parties, who had remonstrated in strong terms against the proposed reduction, and had circulated memorials throughout the county, which his information induced him to believe were signed by every person to whom they were presented He asked the reading of the memorial, and its reference to the Committee on Manufactures; and it was read and referred accordingly.

The Senate matured and passed through, a large number of bills yesterday—considerably more than it has during any other day of the present session. A gentleman in the lobby, who heard the fact mentioned, waggishly observed that it was owing to the Opposition party having got accidental possession of the Senate, by the temporary absence of several members at the Baltimore Convention.—*Nat. Int.*

The bill for the Apportionment of Representatives among the Several States according to the Fifth Census, having passed both branches of Congress, requires only the assent of the President of the United States to become a law. It is in the shape in which it passed the House of Representatives, the friends of the Senate's amendment not being able to hold on to it against the large majority in the other House by which it was disagreed to. In this case, the great States have been too much for the small. It may be remarked, by the way, that there never perhaps has been any measure before Congress, a comparison of the division upon which in each House shows so plainly the importance of the organization of the Senate as one of the three branches of the Legislature. That body has failed to protect the rights of the small States in this case, it is true; but it struggled for them: and they would have been saved, if the majority in the popular body had not been of such an overwhelming power, as to leave no hope of successfully combatting it, in the action on this subject It is in *prevention*, the reader will perceive, that the power of the Senate lies. If the question had been to take away a right from the small States, instead of to confer one, the Senate majority would have stood firm together, and saved the right. *Nat. Int.*

The bill to explain and extend somewhat the Revolutionary Pension system, passed its third reading in the Senate on Saturday, and was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. We doubt whether it is generally comprehended by the Public how this matter stands between the two Houses. Bills upon the subject were reported early in the session, in both Houses, differing in their details, but having the same general object, the bill of the House occupying a wider ground than that of the Senate. Each House has taken up and passed its own bill; and the bill of each House is depending in the other. The Senate passed its bill the first; but the Senate, objecting to the extent of it, preferred its own bill. The bill which has now passed the Senate is substantially the same as that which passed the House of Representatives by a large majority at the last session, but at too late a day for the Senate to act upon it. If the two Houses should disagree now upon the relative merit of the details of the two bills; it *may* happen that, though bills have passed both Houses, neither will become a law.—*Ib.*

Amer. Sunday School Union.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The eighth anniversary of the American Sunday School Union was held yesterday afternoon, in the Presbyterian church on Washington Square.

The chair was taken by ALEXANDER HENRY, Esq. at four o'clock, by which time the church was filled by a highly respectable audience, chiefly ladies; amongst whom we noticed much of the beauty and gentility of Philadelphia.—It was pleasing to behold so large an assembly of the "fairest of the creation," assembled for the purpose of hearing the report of a society, which has been formed professedly for the benefit of the rising generation.

At the east end of the church, accommodations were provided for delegates from distant parts, and for those who came with a view of attending the teachers' meeting; and immediately in front of the pulpit was placed a row of chairs, which were occupied by the gentlemen who took a part in the proceedings. The east end of the south gallery was occupied by a number of the Sunday School children.

As soon as the chair was taken, a hymn written, we believe, for the occasion, by Willis Gaylord Clark, Esq. was sung in a very pretty style by the children, accompanied by a violincello.

The President then called upon the Rev. Mr. Choules, from the Baptist Society at Newport, Rhode Island, who prefaced the business of the meeting with an impressive prayer, which was succeeded by another hymn by the children.

Paul Beck, Jr. Esq. treasurer of the Union, then produced the financial report, which was read by one of the secretaries. From this it appeared that the balance in hand on the 12th March, 1831, was $246 77; amounts received during the year, from various sources, $117,934 42, making a total amount of $118,181 19. The expenditures during the same time were $117,703 34, leaving a balance in the treasury of $477 85.

An abstract of the Report of the Managers, was then read, which after going through the financial statement, went on to show the extent and extensive utility of the publications of the society, in encouraging the use of the scriptures; large editions of some particular works had been published in German, and earnest application had been received for a French edition.—The Report congratulated the Society upon the frequent revivals of religion during the past year, all of which had either emanated from or embraced the Sabbath Schools.

Professor SCHMUCKER, of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, moved,

"That the experience of the past year is eminently calculated to inspire the friends of religion with confidence in the exertions and motives of the Sunday School Union," and supported the motion in an elegant speech.

The Rev. Mr. COOKMAN, of the Methodist Church, offered the second resolution, which was,

"That the grace of God, which had been so abundantly bestowed upon Sunday schools, should constrain the friends of religion to renewed exertions; and that our prayers, and labor, and alms, should increase our strength and confidence, whilst our faith & hope are in God."

The Rev. gentleman having concluded the remarks which his Resolution elicited, and the motion being put and carried, the children sang another hymn.

The Secretary then proceeded to read that part of the report which related to the exertions of the society in the Valley of the Mississippi; but owing to an unusual press of foreign news and other important matter, we are reluctantly compelled to omit further notice of the Report, as well as the substance of the speeches which were delivered on the occasion, until a future opportunity.

When the reading of the Report was finished, Robert J Breckenridge, Esq. of Ky. moved the following Resolution:—"That the efforts of the Board to establish Sunday Schools through the Valley of the Mississippi, had been successful, and that the Society and its friends are urged to continue their efforts, not only to the expiration of the time, two years, but still to continue them."

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. H. H. Bascom, of the Methodist church.

The fourth resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr Lindsey, Methodist, from New England. It was

"Resolved, that the Report of the Sunday School Union receive the sanction and approval of the society, and be printed and circulated as widely as possible."

Seconded by the Rev. Thomas Jackland.

Some notices of future meetings were then read; after which a benediction was pronounced. This was succeeded by a recitative and chorus—"Suffer little Children to come unto me."

When the meeting adjourned at half past six o'clock.—*U. S. Gaz.*

112,000,000 lbs. of Butter are consumed yearly in London. So says an English paper.

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BOLOGNA, March 28.—(Private Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.)—We are here in a cruel state of anxiety. All the Papal troops have invested Ancona, in the first line, at the distance of three or four leagues. The Austrians have quitted the posts, which are already occupied by the Papal troops, so that they support them on the second line; they occupy the little fortress of Spoleto. It is still affirmed, that a corps is on its way to Civita Vecchia. It is also affirmed, that the Papal troops will attempt to storm the place after having summoned the French, & that they will be supported by the Austrians, who will give them all possible assistance in case of need. This report which is circulated every where, even at Ancona, has excited great enthusiasm in Romagna. The inhabitants of Ancona have protested that they would take part with the French. The Austrian officers affirm that the latter will retire, because they cannot resist so overwhelming a force, and will not expose themselves to so shameful a defeat. It is evident that the Austrians, though they have made no declaration, concur to the utmost of their power in investing the place. Yesterday morning wagons loaded with corn, which were stopped on the road to Ancona, came back to this city.

To day three battalions of Austrian infantry, and two squadrons of cavalry arrived from Modena with twenty-four pieces of artillery, ten of which are battering cannon. To-morrow we expect some more batteries, with Congreve rockets. There are 30,000 Austrians at Milan, and contracts have been made for 3000 oxen.

A letter from Faenza, of the 29th, gives a list of various detachments of Austrian troops, amounting to 7,096 men, that have passed through that city. All these corps (says the letter) have merely passed through on their way towards Ancona. The day after to-morrow we expect two hundred artillery men with congreve rockets.

"This very day, too, at three o'clock, an officer who arrived, went to the Town Hall, and asked how many horsemen the town would lodge. He was answered that there were porticoes for several hundred; but he said that stables would be required; as the troops that were to arrive would remain some time.

People here are fully convinced that the French will be attacked in their position at Ancona; and it is very generally believed that the operations will commence on the 31st. The Papal troops who occupy the most advanced posts, are to summon the French in the Pope's name to evacuate the fortress; if they refuse, the Papal troops will attack, after claiming the assistance of the Austrians, who will thus appear as the auxiliaries of the Pope.

Don Pedro's Fleet before Lisbon.

The Bayonne Sentinel communicates news from Lisbon of a highly interesting character. On the 22d of March, six ships of Don Pedro's expedition made their appearance on the north side of the town, and after a brisk cannonade against the Fort St. Suiane, continued their course along the coast to the northward.—The armed force of Don Miguel amounts to 90,000 men, including 20,000 artillery.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

We have already published some accounts of a severe shock of an earthquake which was felt in different parts of Italy on the 12th of March. It was reported at Naples that 700 persons had lost their lives by the calamity in the single town of Catanzare. The following extracts will show the effects of the shock at Parma and Reggio.

PARMA, March 15.—On the 11th of the current month, at ten in the morning, a powerful shock of an earthquake was felt, which alarmed every body; but at four in the morning of the 12th inst., the shock was repeated with such additional force that the inhabitants of the city expected to perish under the ruins occasioned by it. All the houses have in some degree suffered, as well as the public buildings, the cathedral and churches. It is impossible to convey to you a notion of the general consternation which was experienced. The people flocked out of the city in every direction into the country. Those who had means constructed temporary shelter; others took the coaches of the city, and slept in them upon the roads—whilst the poor reposed almost naked upon the ground with their children, moving one's heart to pity!—These tragic scenes continued four days. * * *

It is only by a miracle that the inhabitants have so fortunately escaped. Not a single individual perished except a prisoner, and two or three only were injured.

REGGIO, March 22.—The late shocks of an earthquake here have produced terrible effects. The chimnies thrown down in this town alone amount to above 2,000. Every house has been more or less damaged, and a great number of them are uninhabitable.—The church of St. Peter's is reduced to a heap of ruins; the steeple of the Cathedral must be demolished to its foundation, and not a single public building remains uninjured. At Modena many houses have been violently shaken, but the mischief done there is not so great as at Reggio, yet many inhabitants have spent several nights in the open air. Small volcanic cones have appeared on several parts of the plain, where also some springs of hot water have suddenly risen to the surface of the earth. The Ducal Palace was strongly shaken, and the Duke is still so much alarmed, that he passes the night in his carriage in the middle of his gardens.

Various Matters.

FLOUR INSPECTION.

Extract of a letter from a Miller in Virginia to his friend in Franklin co.

"I have had lately three loads of Flour, reduced in Baltimore to Middlings, taking off 150 cts. per barrel.—This was the first account I had of the new law. Since then I have received the law on the subject, and am satisfied that the Millers cannot come up to the standard uniformly, if they take six bushels of wheat to make a barrel. I have sent this spring, sixteen hundred barrels to the Baltimore and Georgetown markets, and have had before this only three barrels reduced, and am satisfied the three loads reduced to Middlings were as good, if not superior, to any I have sent before.

I intended to have gone to the Point of Rocks to have made arrangements for sending my Flour by the Rail-Road to Baltimore, but I am determined not to send another barrel there under these circumstances."

We have conversed with a number of Millers and Farmers on the above subject. They hold but one opinion on it. They declare their determination not to submit to the new regulation, but to send their flour to Phil'a whilst it continues. They complain of its having been carried into operation without previous notice, and of its being of such a nature as to render a compliance with it impracticable, without too great a sacrifice. We seriously believe, it will operate to force much of the flour made in this county from that market, and in the end prove detrimental both to Baltimore and this section of Pennsylvania. *Franklin Rep.*

Rail road across the Isthmus of Darien—It is said that a Rail road is about to be constructed across the Isthmus of Darien. To be 45 miles long; and its greatest elevation 300 feet.

"Corned Pork!"—A man by the name of Hogg has been sentenced to three months imprisonment, in Kentucky, as a common drunkard.

Mina.—A young artist from Philadelphia has been taking a portrait of the murderer Mina. There seems to exist a very foolish interest concerning the life and fate of this wretch. He is said to be employing his few and numbered days in preparing a sketch of his adventures. The autobiography of villains seldom inculcates the proper distinction of crime. He will very likely represent himself to have been a sort of Paul Clifford, or Ferdinand Count Fathom, a fine, gay, amiable rascal, and seek to move the sympathy of his readers.

Mrs. Chapman.—The following very curious anecdote may be relied on as strictly true. A few days since a travelling bookseller took a supply of "The Trial of Mrs. Chapman," recently published by Mentz and son, and started up to Bristol, in the steamboat, with the view to return to Philadelphia by the turnpike. On his way back, he came to Andalusia. It so happened, that he was not aware of Mrs. Chapman's residing there. Accordingly, he presented himself at the house of that individual, *to know if she would like to buy a copy of Mrs. Chapman's Trial.* The inmates of the house immediately set up a hooting and hissing, and compelled the astonished vender to *back out* without delay or remonstrance. He posted across to a neighbor, to know what it could mean; and soon learned that he had brought his books to the wrong market.

We learn from an authentic source that a venerable Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a few days ago, gave a decision which offended a man proud, stout, and passionate; who assailed the Judge, first with opprobrious words, and then SEIZED AND SHOOK HIM!

There is error somewhere in our present position; either the laws should govern, and those who administer those laws be protected, or, instead of selecting men past the meridian of life, whose muscular strength may have been impaired by study, for Judges, we should take the strongest we can find—athletic fellows, who understand wielding the dirk or shelala, and place them upon the bench. *Record.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Extraordinary Circumstance—A man, having the exterior, of a gentleman, and a female, apparently a *lady*, stopped at the boarding house of James Spears, in Washington street, on Monday the 7th inst., and took lodgings. They had with them an infant 6 weeks old, which they nursed with every appearance of parental tenderness and affection. On Thursday they walked out, leaving the child behind them, saying they were going to make some purchases, and should return in an hour or two. Several hours elapsed, and nothing being heard from them, the family became alarmed. On opening a small box which lay upon the table, they found in it a dollar and a half in money, and the following note:

"Be kind to this child (Charles ——.) In ten days call at the Post Office and you will find a letter with money, and every month money will be sent through the same medium. Should any thing occur to make it necessary to hear from me, write to ——, Zanesville, Ohio." To this another note was appended in the hand writing of a female: "Whoever takes this child and takes good care of it, will receive double pay for all their trouble, in the manner prescribed above. Letters will be addressed in this city to James Spears, containing money for its support. You need not be afraid, for money will be sent. Mrs. Spears can find persons enough that would wish to take it, if they were sure of their pay. Try it a short time, and you will find your pay as above described."

From the Wyoming Republican.

MELANCHOLY.

Never did we record a more painful and shocking accident than one which occurred recently in Huntington township, in this county. We understand a woman in that township was engaged in boiling soap, a few days since, and a pot of the boiling fluid, falling from the crane, scalded three of her children so badly, as to cause their deaths a few hours after. If any thing could add to the pain of the mother's heart under such circumstances, it would be the fact that she was an eye witness to the particulars of the excruciating occurrence, which we understand were as follows:—Two of her children were lying on the floor before the fire, and their mother was sitting near them with a third child, an infant, in her lap. Something about the crane gave way, and the kettle falling, one of the feet caught upon the back-log, which turned it over, and threw its contents upon the floor near the two children, which passed over them in one boiling wave. In a moment of fright and horror, forgetting the child she was holding, the mother sprang to the two upon the floor, and the third, falling from her lap, fell into the liquid, and shared the fate of the others. We understand they lingered in a most piteous, suffering condition, until the following day, when death relieved them of their agony. The afflicted mother has the deepest sympathy of her neighbors, but this can do but little to soothe the feeling excited by a loss so great, under circumstances so painful.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

In the House of Representatives, after the reference of a petition or two—

Mr. Heister, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the Rule of the House so as to allow him to propose a resolution proposing an enquiry into the expediency of fixing a time for the termination of the present Session of Congress. The question on suspending the Rule was taken by Yeas and Nays, and decided in the Negative, Ayes 62, Noes 67. [Two-thirds would have been necessary to suspend the Rule.]

Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, essayed the same motion (to suspend the Rule) so as to allow him to propose a Resolution for the admission of Ladies again on the floor, which he prefaced by a gallant profession of his admiration of the Sex. But the House was deaf to his prayer, though a majority was disposed to indulge. The vote was Ayes 80, Noes 54. [Not two-thirds.]

Mr. Semmes endeavored to prevail on the House to suspend the Rule to allow him to offer a Resolution on the subject of the Tariff. He had better success than the gentlemen who preceded him, but he failed: Ayes 81, Noes 41. [Not two-thirds.]

Among the few memorials presented yesterday morning, was one by Mr McKENNAN, of Pennsylvania. In presenting it, he briefly stated that it was signed by nearly 300 inhabitants of the county of Washington. That since the tariff of 1828, the growing of wool had become a very important interest, and an immense capital had been invested in that branch of business.—That the *project* of the Secretary of the Treasury for the reduction of duties had created a general alarm in that district of country, and that immediately after they received intelligence of its nature and provisions, a public meeting was called, which was composed of gentlemen of great respectability, of all political parties, who had remonstrated in strong terms against the proposed reduction, and had circulated memorials throughout the county, which his information induced him to believe were signed by every person to whom they were presented. He asked the reading of the memorial, and its reference to the Committee on Manufactures; and it was read and referred accordingly.

The Senate matured and passed through, a large number of bills yesterday—considerably more than it has during any other day of the present session. A gentleman in the lobby, who heard the fact mentioned, waggishly observed that it was owing to the Opposition party having got accidental possession of the Senate, by the temporary absence of several members at the Baltimore Convention.—*Nat. Int.*

The bill for the Apportionment of Representatives among the Several States according to the Fifth Census, having passed both branches of Congress, requires only the assent of the President of the United States to become a law. It is in the shape in which it passed the House of Representatives, the friends of the Senate's amendment not being able to hold on to it against the large majority in the other House by which it was disagreed to. In this case, the great States have been too much for the small. It may be remarked, by the way, that there never perhaps has been any measure before Congress, a comparison of the division upon which in each House shows so plainly the importance of the organization of the Senate as one of the three branches of the Legislature. That body has failed to protect the rights of the small States in this case, it is true; but it struggled for them: and they would have been saved, if the majority in the popular body had not been of such an overwhelming power, as to leave no hope of successfully combatting it, in the action on this subject. It is in *prevention*, the reader will perceive, that the power of the Senate lies. If the question had been to take away a right from the small States, instead of to confer one, the Senate majority would have stood firm together, and saved the right. *Nat. Int.*

The bill to explain and extend somewhat the Revolutionary Pension system, passed its third reading in the Senate on Saturday, and was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. We doubt whether it is generally comprehended by the Public how this matter stands between the two Houses. Bills upon the subject were reported early in the session, in both Houses, differing in their details, but having the same general object, the bill of the House occupying a wider ground than that of the Senate. Each House has taken up and passed its own bill; and the bill of each House is depending in the other. The House passed its bill the first; but the Senate, objecting to the extent of it, preferred its own bill. The bill which has now passed the Senate is substantially the same as that which passed the House of Representatives by a large majority at the last session, but at too late a day for the Senate to act upon it. If the two Houses should disagree now upon the relative merit of the details of the two bills; it *may* happen that, though bills have passed both Houses, neither will become a law.—*Ib.*

Amer. Sunday School Union.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The eighth anniversary of the American Sunday School Union was held yesterday afternoon, in the Presbyterian church on Washington Square.

The chair was taken by ALEXANDER HENRY, Esq. at four o'clock, by which time the church was filled by a highly respectable audience, chiefly ladies: amongst whom we noticed much of the beauty and gentility of Philadelphia.—It was pleasing to behold so large an assembly of the "fairest of the creation," assembled for the purpose of hearing the report of a society, which has been formed professedly for the benefit of the rising generation.

At the east end of the church, accommodations were provided for delegates from distant parts, and for those who came with a view of attending the teachers' meeting; and immediately in front of the pulpit was placed a row of chairs, which were occupied by the gentlemen who took a part in the proceedings. The east end of the south gallery was occupied by a number of the Sunday School children.

As soon as the chair was taken, a hymn, written, we believe, for the occasion, by Willis Gaylord Clark, Esq. was sung in a very pretty style by the children, accompanied by a violincello.

The President then called upon the Rev. Mr. Choules, from the Baptist Society at Newport, Rhode Island, who prefaced the business of the meeting with an impressive prayer, which was succeeded by another hymn by the children.

Paul Beck, Jr. Esq. treasurer of the Union, then produced the financial report, which was read by one of the secretaries. From this it appeared that the balance in hand on the 12th March, 1831, was $246 77; amounts received during the year, from various sources, $117,934 42, making a total amount of $118,181 19. The expenditures during the same time were $117,703 34, leaving a balance in the treasury of $477 85.

An abstract of the Report of the Managers, was then read, which after going through the financial statement, went on to show the extent and extensive utility of the publications of the society, in encouraging the use of the scriptures; large editions of some particular works had been published in German, and earnest application had been received for a French edition.—The Report congratulated the Society upon the frequent revivals of religion during the past year, all of which had either emanated from or embraced the Sabbath Schools.

Professor SCHMUCKER, of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, moved,

"That the experience of the past year is eminently calculated to inspire the friends of religion with confidence in the exertions and motives of the Sunday School Union," and supported the motion in an elegant speech.

The Rev. Mr COOKMAN, of the Methodist Church, offered the second resolution, which was,

"That the grace of God, which had been so abundantly bestowed upon Sunday schools, should constrain the friends of religion to renewed exertions; and that our prayers, and labor, and alms, should increase our strength and confidence, whilst our faith & hope are in God."

The Rev. gentleman having concluded the remarks which his Resolution elicited, and the motion being put and carried, the children sang another hymn.

The Secretary then proceeded to read that part of the report which related to the exertions of the society in the Valley of the Mississippi; but owing to an unusual press of foreign news and other important matter, we are reluctantly compelled to omit further notice of the Report, as well as the substance of the speeches which were delivered on the occasion, until a future opportunity.

When the reading of the Report was finished, Robert J. Breckenridge, Esq. of Ky. moved the following Resolution:—"That the efforts of the Board to establish Sunday Schools through the Valley of the Mississippi, had been successful, and that the Society and its friends are urged to continue their efforts, not only to the expiration of the time, two years, but still to continue them."

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. H. H. Bascom, of the Methodist church.

The fourth resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr Lindsey, Methodist, from New England. It was

"Resolved, that the Report of the Sunday School Union receive the sanction and approval of the society, and be printed and circulated as widely as possible."

Seconded by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, of the Episcopal Church, of Maryland.

Some notices of future meetings were then read; after which a benediction was pronounced. This was succeeded by a recitative and chorus—"Suffer little Children to come unto me."

When the meeting adjourned at half past six o'clock.—*N. N. Gaz.*

112,000,000 lbs. of Butter are consumed yearly in London. So says an English paper.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

SAMUEL ZIEGLER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the Hatting Establishment of Mr. D. Ziegler, nearly opposite Mr. J. Gourley's Tavern, Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will manufacture and keep constantly for sale,

CASTOR HATS, of various qualities, from $6 to 8,
OTTER HATS, do. do.
SAXONY BODIES, from $4 to 5,
ROBAMS, $4,
COMMON SPANISH BODIES, of different colors, from $2 to $3 50.

He expects, from his attention to business, and the superior quality of his work, that he will receive a full share of the public patronage.

N. B. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Hats.

Gettysburg, May 22. tf

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE ELEVENTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 2d of June.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots

SCHEME.

1 prize of $20	000	51	50
1	10,000	51	40
1	2,500	51	30
1	1,270	51	25
10	1,000	102	20
10	300	1530	10
20	200	11475	5
40	100		

Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, May 22. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 10,
56—16—23—20—27—10—40—19—9

20. 23. 24. a Prize of $1,000,

IN CLASS 8,

Sold to a Gentleman in the Country.

Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

One Dollar and Fifty Cents,

on each Share, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of June next.

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

May 7. 3t

JOHN GEISELMAN,

Coach-Trimmer, and Harness-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, that he has REMOVED his Shop to the New Building on Middle-street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house—where he will carry on both the above branches of business in all their details, and on the most extensive scale. All kinds of Work in the above Trades will be executed with elegance and despatch, and at the most reduced prices—and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

He will also keep on hand for sale,

GIGS, Barouches, and all other kinds of *Wheel Carriages*

He forbears to say any thing of his qualifications, but will be judged by the work which he has heretofore done—to which the most critical examination is invited.

Gettysburg, April 10. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets,

GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner.—The House is large and commodious; and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good; and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept.—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 27. tf

STRAYS.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, about two weeks since,

A Brown Horse,

about 15 years old, with a small stripe down the forehead, and four white feet; also, a large

Dark Bay Mare,

about 7 years old, with a stripe down her forehead. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away

MICHAEL SCHLOSSER.

May 8. tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL FREY,

deceased, viz. Peter Frey, (the children of Christina Long, who died before her father,) Jacob Long, George Long, Samuel Long, David Long, and Catharine Long, intermarried with Samuel Slothower, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors—to appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May inst.*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May 1. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

The petition of David Beecher, son-in-law of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, was read to the Court, setting forth that the said Jacob lately died intestate, having, in his lifetime, made advancements to several of his heirs—and praying the Court to grant a Rule on the heirs of said Intestate, to appear at the next Orphans' Court, to shew cause why Auditors should not be appointed to ascertain and adjust the advancements made to the respective heirs of the said Jacob, &c. Whereupon

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the heirs of said Intestate, viz.: Margaretta Gilbert (widow), Barney Gilbert, (who has released his interest in said estate, Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilber, (whose share is sold to T. Stevens,) Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzgiver, who died before the said Jacob, leaving issue, Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza, and Sophia Saltzgiver, all minors; Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert, (eldest son) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Col. Jacob Harman, and Mary, intermarried with David Beecher, or the Guardians of such as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May inst.* to show cause why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May 1. tc

DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills,

HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual costiveness, head ache, despondency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposures to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.

For Sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

FOR SALE,

THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A

NEGRO BOY,

Who has about seven years to serve.

☞ Inquire of

J. B. M'PHERSON.

Gettysburg, Feb. 14. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ROBERT ELLIOTT, late of Huntington township, Adams county deceased, are requested to discharge the same. To give an opportunity to them to do so, he will attend at Col. Blake's Tavern, in Hampton, on *Friday the 15th of June next*, and at Myers' Tavern, in Petersburg, on *Saturday the 16th of June next.* Those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them on said days.

PHILIP FEHL, *Adm'r.*

May 15. 4t

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company*, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 15th of June next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year. By order,

DAVID WILLS, *Sec'y.*

May 15. te

NEW AND Cheap Goods.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable GOODS,

Among which are

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown & Mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Irish Linens,
Silk and Marseilles Vesting,
Super Beaverteens,
Satteens and Drillings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Fancy, Gauze & Crape Handkerchiefs,
Lutestring and Gros de Nap Silks,
Leghorn, Straw, and Palm-leaf Hats and Bonnets,
Fancy, Gauze, and Mantua Sett Ribbons, &c. &c.

☞ Having purchased our Goods low for CASH, we will sell them on the most accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The Public are invited to give them a call.

DICKEY & HIMES.

Gettysburg, April 24. tf

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE public is informed, that a fresh supply of Sunday School Books, has lately been received at the Depository of the "Adams County Sunday School Union." The publications of the Am. S. S. U. & others suitable for Sunday School Libraries, may be obtained by calling at the house of Mrs. Paxton, where the Depository is kept. The following is a catalogue of some of the books now on hand:—

Biblical Antiquities, in 2 vol.
Evidences of the Christian Religion,
Youth's Library, in 15 vol.
Biblical Geography,
Destruction of Jerusalem,
Pierre and his Family,
The Week,
Laborers in the East,
Help to the Gospels,
Dictionary of the Bible, by Dr. Alexander,
" " by Malcome,
" of the N. Test. by Dwight,
Biblical Studies,
Teacher's Assistant,
Life of Luther—of Francke—of Oberlin—of Spencer—of Brainard—of Poyson—of St. Paul—of Martin—of Swartz—of Mrs. Judson—of Mrs. Newel.
Swan's Letters on Missions,
Observations upon the Peloponnesus,
James' Christian Father's Present,
Persecuted Family,
Memoirs of Howard,
Life of Washington,
History of the Church,
Judson's Questions, vol. 1, 2, 3, 4,
Hymn Books (various binding,)
Sunday School Requisites, &c. &c.

May 8. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL *PLATING Establishment,*

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands ready for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞ All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

☞ PRINTING, of all description, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

ONE DOLLAR

per Share, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 26th inst.

GEO. SMYSER,
Assistant Treasurer.

May 15. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May next*, to wit:

The account of Martin Carl, Administrator of the estate of Martin Carl, deceased.

The account of David Eicker, Administrator of the estate of John Mixel, deceased.

The account of John Bomgartner & Daniel Geiselman, Executor of the estate of Daniel Geiselman, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Cato, deceased.

The account of James A. Thompson, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Bigham, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Administrator of the estate of Enoch Myers, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Executor of the estate of Margaret Bushey, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the estate of William Bigham, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, Executor of the estate of Mary McIlvain, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Jacob Gilbert, deceased.

The account of George Fehl, Administrator of the estate of David Hoffman, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of the estate of Peter Deardorff, deceased.

The account of Abraham Guise, Administrator of the estate of Barbara Guise, deceased.

The account of Martin Boyer, Executor of the estate of Jacob Hoover, d'd

The account of Hugh Denwiddie and David Denwiddie, Administrators of the estate of Hugh Denwiddie, dec'd.

The account of Henry Brinkerhoff, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Houghtelin, deceased

The account of Cornelius Lott and Henry Lott, Administrators of the estate of Cornelius Lott, deceased.

The account of Anthony Shorb and John Shenfelder, Administrators of the estate of Henry Will, deceased.

The account of Jacob Dellone and Martin Clunk, Administrators of the estate of Anthony Obold, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship account of John Hostetter, Guardian of Margaret and James Warner.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 24, 1832. } 4t

COUGH DROPS,

OR

INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the prevention and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, & diseases of the Breast & Lungs.

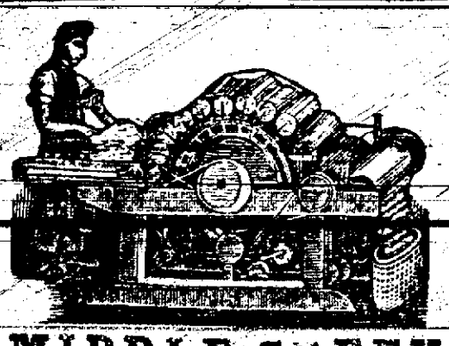
DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies sued by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obvious; because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints, which insensibly undermine the constitution, & bring on incurable consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption; some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying the bottles.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.

Sept. 6.



MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that they have again taken the well-known Establishment on Middle Creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with the greatest promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinetts, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 7th of May, at the following places, viz.:

Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township,
Johnston's Store, in Millers-Town,
Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill,
Wm. Ferree's, on Marsh-creek,
Epley's Mill, on Marsh-creek,
Christian Witmer's, on Toms-creek,
Black's Mill, on Rock-creek,
John Fett's, Two Taverns,
Rollesberger's Tavern, Balt. Road,
Sheets' Tavern, near Gettysburg,
Delaplane's Tavern, near Taney-Town,
Eline's Store, near Null's Mill,
John Kephart's, at Troxell's Mill,
Capt. Sluss's,
Adam Lichtenwalter's, near Sell's Mill,
Gribble's Tavern, at Monocacy Bridge,
Widow Black's, and Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg,
J. Ash's Tavern, and Danner & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg;

where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions therewith, to prevent mistakes.

☞ Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

April 17. tf

COLUMBUS *Woollen Factory.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has leased the

Fulling Establishment,

formerly known as *Adam Slyder's*, and, recently, as *Samuel Diller's* Carding and Fulling Mill. This Establishment has been enlarged suitable for a Manufactory, and is situated on the head waters of Little Conowago creek, York county, four miles from Hanover, seven from Littles-Town, and one and a half from the Turnpike leading from Hanover to Baltimore—where he intends to carry on the

MANUFACTURING

FROM THE FLEECE, INTO

Narrow Cloth, Cassinett, Linsey, Blankets, Flannel, cross-barred or plain, Carpets, girthed or figured:

ALSO—RAG CARPET,

for which the subscriber has on hand a quantity of good Cotton Chain, ready colored, that he can sell at a moderate price.

☞ **DYEING,**

in the most substantial and durable manner, will be executed, such as Indigo Blue, Madder Red, Scarlet, Pink, Orange, Yellow, Green, Brown, and all other brilliant colors, will be dyed on Carpet or Coverlet Yarn.

Wool to be carded into Rolls, Woollen Yarn to weave, or Cloth to full and dress, will be particularly attended to, and done on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice.

He pledges himself to be responsible for all work which may be entrusted to his care, and not done in a workmanlike manner, if received in good order. From his own personal knowledge of the business, and regular attendance, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For the convenience of those persons at a distance, the Subscriber will take in work at the store of Jacob Wert, Hanover; Henry Shriver's store, Littles-Town; Joseph Lefever's tavern, on the Frederick road; and at the tavern of Philip Heagy, Esq. Oxford:—from whence it will be taken every two weeks (from the beginning of May next) and returned as soon as finished. Persons bringing Wool to be carded from a considerable distance to the Factory, can, by waiting on it, take it with them in Rolls.

The price of Carding will be as moderate as at any other place in the neighborhood. Wool, or any other kind of saleable Country Produce, at a fair price, will be taken as pay for work.

JOHN J. N. DEATRICK.

April 24. tf

DOCTOR *DAVID GILBERT.*

RESIDENCE in the House recently occupied by the Rev. DAVID M'CONAUGHY, Baltimore-street.

April 17. tf